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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

A letter from Governour CLINTON of New-York, to Governour RANDOLPH.

In Convention at Poughkeepſie, State of New-York, July 26, 1788.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

WE the members of the Convention of this ſtate, have deliberately and maturely conſidered the Conſtitution propoſed for the United States. Several articles in it appears ſo exceptionable to a majority of us, that nothing but the fulleſt conſidence of obtaining a reviſion of them by a general Convention, and an invincible reluctance to ſeparating from our ſiſter ſtates could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to ratify it, without ſtipulating for previous amendments. We all unite in opinion, that ſuch a reviſion will be neceſſary to recommend it to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of our conſtituents.

We obſerve that amendments have been propoſed and are anxiouſly deſired by ſeveral of the ſtates, as well as by this—and we think it of great importance that effectual meaſures be immediately taken for calling a Convention, to meet at a period not far remote; for, we are convinced that the apprehenſions and diſcontents which thoſe articles occaſion cannot be removed or allayed, unleſs an act to provide for it, be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new Congreſs.

As it is eſſential that an application for the purpoſe ſhould be made to them by two-thirds of the ſtates we earneſtly exhort and requeſt the Legiſlature of your ſtate to take the earlieſt opportunity of making it. We are perſuaded that a ſimilar one will be made by our Legiſlature at their next ſeſſion; and we ardently wiſh and deſire that the other ſtates may concur in adopting and promoting the meaſure.

It cannot be neceſſary to obſerve that no government, however conſtructed, can operate well, unleſs it poſſeſſes the confidence and good will of the great body of the people; and as we deſire nothing more than that the amendments propoſed by this or other ſtates be ſubmitted to the conſideration and deciſion of a General Convention, we flatter ourſelves that, motives of mutual affection and conciliation will conſpire with the obvious dictates of ſound policy, to induce even ſuch of the ſtates as may be content with every article of the conſtitution, to gratify the reaſonable deſires of that numerous claſs of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amendments of ſome of them.

Our amendments will manifeſt that none of them originate in local views, as they are ſuch, as if acceded to muſt equally effect every ſtate in the union. Our attachment to our ſiſter ſtates, and the confidence we repoſe in them, cannot be more forcibly demonſtrated than by acceding to a government, which many of us think very imperfect, and devolving the power of determining whether that government, ſhall be rendered perpetual in its preſent form, or altered agreeable to our wiſhes, and a minority of the ſtates with whom we unite.

We requeſt the favour of your Excellency to lay this letter before the Legiſlature of your ſtate; and we are perſuaded that your regard for our national harmony and good government, will induce you to promote a meaſure which we are unanimous in thinking very conducive to thoſe intereſting objects.

We have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervants,
By the unanimous order of the Convention
GEORGE CLINTON, Preſident.

His Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

MR. GREEN,

AS I find there has been a miſrepreſentation of the affront offered the Americans at Aux-Cayes, and the public anxious to know the particulars, I think it my duty to communicate them through the channel of your uſeful paper, with the mode we took for redreſs; and though *we* received no anſwer to our requeſt before I left there, yet the matter was not treated with contempt, as there was a letter from their Excellencies at Port-au-Prince, to the Commiſſary at Aux-Cayes, requeſting further particulars. The Chevalier De Querrebars, ſenſible that he had taken a ſtep beyond his or any other man's commiſſion, has denied part of the facts.*

Your humble ſervant,
NICOLL FOSDICK.

* *Caning.*

To their Excellencies the General and Intendant of St. Domingo.

To your Excellencies have recourſe the Petitioners of juſtice, having been treated moſt ſhamefully by the navy.

One of the two (Samuel Foſter) commander of the American Schooner Swallow, in this road, going on board of his boat yeſterday evening at about ſeven o'clock, and having juſt offered a paſſage to the other, (Joſeph Peabody) commander of the American ſchooner Three Friends, alſo in this port; when the Chevalier de Querrebars, commanding his Majeſty's frigate Le Fine, who was on the public wharf, ready to go on board, came from the end of the wharf to the ſupplicant's boat, and ordered him out of her, and he had ſcarcely done ſo, when taking him by the collar, ordered his people to ſeize him, and alſo the other ſupplicant Joſeph Peabody, and after aſking them if they were Captains, and had ſcarcely well got into his boat, began to cane them, without the leaſt cauſe of diſpleaſure from the ſupplicants. When arrived on board the frigate, they were put under the fore-caſtle among the hogs, where they had been about a quarter of an hour, when the Chevalier de Querrebars ſent for them in the cabin, and there having for interpreter, a young American (volenteer on board ſaid frigate) aſked the ſupplicant Samuel Foſter, (whom he again took by the collar) if he did not know that he had forbid all boats whatſoever, to go to the public wharf, which was only built for him and his boats, when your ſupplicants anſwered him that they were ignorant of ſuch orders; he told them that the interpreter as well as the ſearchers ought to have informed them of it; (it appears nevertheleſs that the interpreter had never the honour to ſpeak to the Chevalier de Querrebars, or any of his officers) at length, after that interrogation, he cauſed them to be told that he would keep them all night in irons, and that the next morning they might expect to be brought to the gun, and receive five and twenty laſhes each.

We were taken out of irons this morning, and ſent on ſhore; that officer however had the clemency to ſpare us (or if you will, himſelf) the humiliation of the correction with which he threatened us. One of the ſupplicants Samuel Foſter, cannot, even at the moment he complains to your Excellencies, imagine, how, at the age of ſixty years, the Chevalier de Querrebars could permit himſelf to diſgrace his white hair, which accompanied with good conduct, had every where gained or met with quite different treatment. And as to the other (Joſeph Peabody) if coming to the public wharf where all boats whatever come, merits a corporal puniſhment, ſuch as that the Chevalier de Querrebars inflicted himſelf, and cauſed to be inflicted on him, he does not think that as a paſſenger, he merited to be caned, dragged to irons, and threatened to be brought to the gun and whipped.

They both have however the honour to lay before your Excellencies their complaint, under the order of whom they more particularly look upon themſelves as ſubjects and faithful allies.

They will never ceaſe to pray for the preſervation of your Excellencies. &c. &c.

Aux-Cayes, May 21, 1788.

(Signed) SAMUEL FOSTER
JOSEPH PEABODY.

(Copy)

SINCE the above event has made it neceſſary to trouble your Excellencies, we the underſigners commanders of American veſſels now in this port, beg your Excellencies patience for a moment, while we ſtate a few facts that may not be amiſs to reach your Excellencies ears. On our arrival here, the ſoldiers are kept on board ſix, eight, and twelve days, according to our lading, which, when it conſiſts of boards, ſcantling, ſhingles, or any lumber, the ſmalineſs of our crews conſidered, may laſt much longer; and thoſe ſoldiers we have been forced of late to pay two dollars per day during the whole time of their ſtay on board; this late demand has appeared to us contradictory to a late miniſterial letter to us communicated, where, in Art. 2, we have underſtood that after all entries made at the different offices, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's intention were, that nothing ſhould be allowed the ſame ſoldiers.

We have been ordered by the frigate's boat in the dead of the night, in a very ſtill manner; and it is by the breaking up of our holds and overſetting our caſks &c. that we know they are on board. It is under pretence of fire that we are ſearched, (when there is not a ſpark on board) but for the reaſon we judge of finding prohibited articles, which might be much better ſearched for in the day than in the night, and we much ſafer in our perſons and property; for as we are not to oppoſe the frigate's boats, we cannot with propriety oppoſe any one, which puts it in the power of any ſet of Ruffians under the character of an officer and crew from the frigate, to board us at their pleaſure, and rob us not only of our property, but lives alſo.

As to the impolite treatment we receive for having a candle in our cabins late in the evening as on extraordinary occaſions (ſuch as writing on departure of veſſels, &c.) we ſometimes have, we do not with to be riotous, but aſk it as a particular favour that we may be furniſhed with the regulations of the port, for as yet we never have been, and know no more at what particular hour we muſt put our candles out, than at what particular ſpot we are not to land with our boats; nor has there been any orders that have ever came to our knowledge, reſpecting either caſe.

Senſible of the goodneſs of our great and generous ally, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and likewiſe of your Excellencies, we reſt aſſured under the pleaſing idea, that ſome ſatisfaction will be given for the groſs inſults received by two of us; and that, for the future matters may be ſo regulated that we may have the privilege of a free port, be ſafe in our perſons and property, enjoy that peace and unanimity we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between the two nations, and which on our part ſhall ever be kept ſacred.

We ſhould have waited perſonally on your Excellencies with our grievances had not the diſtance oppoſed, but we have the honour of offering them with our moſt ſincere wiſhes and prayers for your Excellencies day, &c. &c.

Nicoll Foſdic, New London.
John Pitman, Salem.
Thomas Le Moyne, Boſton.
Jonathan Myrick, ditto.
Wilſon Booth, Norfolk (Virginia)
Hugh Orr, Portſmouth, ditto.
Nathaniel Kindſman, Boſton.
Iſrael Shellon, Providence (Rhode Iſland.)
Lemuel Biſhop, ditto.
Samuel Foſter, Salem.
Joſeph Peabody, ditto.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6.

IT is with ſingular pleaſure we inform our readers, that in many parts of New Jerſey the harveſt has been gathered in without the aſſiſtance of the liquid fire of the Weſt Indies.—A drink compoſed of two table ſpoonfuls of molaſſes, one of vinegar, and a tea ſpoonful of ginger, with a quart of water, has been found by experience to be more cooling and ſtrengthening than all the mixtures with rum that ever have been invented.

Auguſt 8. We are happy to inform our readers that not more than two thirds of the quantity of ſpirituous liquors have been entered into the exciſe office of this city this year, that were entered laſt year; and that the demand for malt liquors has increaſed in proportion to the diminiſhed conſumption of ſpirits.

There were formerly, we are told, twelve breweries in Boſton, and only two diſtilleries, there are now thirty two diſtilleries and not one brewery in that town. For ſhame, for ſhame ſiſter Boſton!—From the age of this town (being our elder ſiſter) we had a right to expect ſhe would ſet her younger ſiſters a better example.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we inform the public, that a child that had been fifteen minutes under water a few days ago in our river, and was taken out apparently dead, was perfectly recovered by following the directions publiſhed by the HUMANE SOCIETY of this city. A circumſtance deſerves to be mentioned here that contributed chiefly to the recovery of this child. Many reſpectable merchants, whoſe ſtores are on our wharves, have conſented to have the directions of the ſociety hung up in their compting houſes. It was by procuring ſuddenly a copy of theſe directions in the compting houſe of Mr. George Latimer, and ſtrictly following them, that the life of this child was ſaved by Mr. Latimer and others, without the aſſiſtance of a phyſician.

A Boſton paper ſays, "In the Cato, from France, came paſſenger, Peter Otſiquette, who we are told is a ſon to the King of the Six Nations, and whom the Marquis de la Fayette ſome time ſince ſent to France to be educated. He ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages with accuracy, and is acquainted with moſt of the branches of polite education; muſic, &c. and is on his way to the Indian country.

Died in Connecticut, Mrs. Eſther Franklin, aged 90. She had 13 children, 49 grand children, 100 of the 4th generation, and two of the 5th generation, in all, 164, before her death: She was a ſkilful midwife, and officiated as ſuch, at the birth of upwards of 1000 children, two after ſhe was in her 90th year.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Morril, aged 87: Her deſcendants, living, are, 3 children; grand children, 40; great grand children, 51; great, great, grand children, 3: There attended at the funeral a grand-mother, who was grand daughter to the deceaſed.

VIENNA, April 28.

Of the four battalions of Ruſſians which have joined the army under the Prince de Cobourg, one is Jagers, and all the men are healthy young Siberians.

Eighty thouſand recruits are regiſtered for the enſuing year in the Auſtrian eſtates.

Every thing is prepared for our main army in Hungary to encamp as ſoon as the weather will permit. In the mean time the report of matters being accommodated gains ground daily, and in fact it might be deſirable for both parties. We have already ſhewn the Turks that we are not afraid of engaging them, and they have ſhown us, that they are not eaſily overcome. In ſhort the affairs of Europe ſeem to become daily more confuſed, and it is thought here, that what the Engliſh have done againſt the intereſt of Ruſſia may prove the forerunner of more ſerious events.

LONDON, May 14.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 8.

HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigates, La Precieuſe and l'Aurora, anchored in our road the 2d and 3d of this month, on their return to France. On board the firſt is M. de Souillac, late Governour of the Iſles of France and Bourbon. On board the Aurora are the two Ambaſſadors ſent from Tippoo Saib to the Court of Verſailles, with a very numerous and brilliant ſuite. Thoſe Aſiatic Miniſters had been treated on our part with the greateſt diſtinction, as well from reſpect to the recommendation of M. de Souillac, as from the intereſt our company may have in the friendſhip of their maſter. We learn from theſe, and other veſſels arrived from India, that a moſt violent hurricane has ravaged, not only all the coaſt of Coromandel, but likewiſe the iſland of Ceylon, the land near the ſhore of the firſt having been entirely laid waſte, and that in the iſle of Ceylon, the ſea having overflowed the land, and all the rice fields have been deſtroyed."

The Emperor of Morocco is vigorouſly recruiting his cavalry with Chriſtian ſlaves, and augmenting his fleet of rovers; one of which in February laſt took a rich Sallee prize He has ſignified his royal intention, in caſe of a war with England, to lay a freſh tax upon the Jews.

When his Imperial Majeſty of Morocco declares war, he has a "Juego de Canas," which is a ſpecies of tournament ſomewhat like the Ludus Trojanus of ancient Rome. He can bring about 100,000 horſe and foot into the field, but they are by no means ſkilful in the ſcience of war. His will is an abſolute law; the *ſic volo! ſic jubeo!*—and all muſt obey it, mild or rigorous, conſtitutional or abitrary.

May 27. The ſhips of the line which the Spaniards have ready at Cadiz, and are ſaid to be arming at this time, are one of the 96; one of 80, eight of 70, and four of 60 guns—ſeveral of theſe are new ſince the laſt war.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Orleans aſſures us, that the military were in motion all over France, and a general conſternation agitated the people. They had not, however, the ſlighteſt idea of their monarch's intention to annihilate the parliament, but ſuppoſed that a foreign war was in agitation.

A butcher in the borough, who lately purchaſed a poney brought from America, only twelve hands and a half high, has engaged, for 100 guineas, to ride the ſame 100 miles in twelve hours; which bet ſeveral gentlemen have accepted of, and he is to ſtart within a month, play or pay.

The Ruſſian ſquadron intended for the mediterrenian, under the command of Admiral Greig, will conſiſt of 26 ſhips of the line, viz. three of 100 guns, ſix of 90, four of 80, eleven of 74, and thirteen frigates from 36 to 40 guns.

The above fleet will be manned by 15 000 ſailors, including officers, and 28,000 troops are embarked on board, as well infantry as cavalry, and divided into twenty battalions.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) *June* 14.

BY a gentleman from St. Domingo, we learn, that about three weeks ago, as a ſmall Spaniſh ſloop was lying under Cape Altavella, near the Friar's Rocks, on the coaſt of Hiſpaniola, an Engliſh built brigantine, crowded with men, mounted ten carriage guns and a number of ſwivels, beat up under her ſtern a little before ſun ſet; but, getting into ſhoal water, ſhe ſuddenly hove to, and ſent a boat with armed men to board the ſloop; the captain of which obſerving that his intended viſitors were in a ſtate of hoſtile preparations, inſtantly ſlipped his cable, made ſail, and ran into ſhole water; upon which ſeveral ſhots were fired at him from the brig; but night coming on, the Spaniſh captain made his eſcape, his veſſel being a faſt ſailer, and himſelf well acquainted with the navigation of the coaſt. Before the ſloop was out of ſight, the boat's crew belonging to the brig boarded a ſmall Spaniſh ſchooner, and carried her off. Our informant adds, that the brig carried a blue flag at her enſign ſtaff, beſpangled with ſtars, and to all appearance was an American pirate.

June 21. Advices by the packet fully confirm the intelligence ſome time ago received by the Henniker, Harriſon, from Gibralter, of the diſaffection of the Emperor of Morocco to the Britiſh intereſts; the Barbarian, having gone to every extremity with that garriſon, ſhort of actual hoſtilities, which he will be cautious how he attempts, while he recollects that two or three Engliſh frigates could deſtroy his whole deſpicable navy of row-boats.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 7.

"The preſent conſternation of all people in trade in this city, and in many parts of the country, is ſcarcely to be deſcribed or imagined, as all public as well as private advices by this mail will fully inform you; nothing any wiſe like it has happened ſince 1772, when Fordyce's houſe became bankrupt. Every man diſtruſts his neighbour and moſt intimate acquaintance. Happy and lucky they who ſhall be able to ſcramble through.

Nothing could have been more impolitic than the aſſiſtance which, during the laſt war between the Muſcovites and the Turks, we afforded to the former. Every advantage which they obtained tended to diminiſh our commerce with Turkey, and increaſe their deſire of obtaining countries, which would afford them a ready communication with every quarter of the world and enable them to increaſe their trade at the expence of that of Great-Britain.

Had gratitude, for the aſſiſtance which ſhe received from Great-Britain, actuated the ſubſequent conduct of the Czarina, it might have induced government to continue its good offices in the hope of acquiring an ally; but when it is evident that, inſtead of gaining a friend, we ſhould be ſtrengthening the hands of an enemy, good policy bids us leave an ungrateful woman to experience her own weakneſs.

The edict in favour of the Proteſtants meets with a great deal of oppoſition in France, from the magiſtrates and ſome of the dignified clergy. One Biſhop in particular (of Rochelle) has evinced a degree of intolerant bigotry proportioned to the ignorance of the 12th or 13th century, in a charge which he has given to the clergy of his dioceſe not to marry the Proteſtants. He has, however, been ſummoned to court, to give an account of his conduct.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 10.

LATELY arrived here from Sable-Iſland, Captain Benjamin Chadwell, and the crew of the ſchooner George; in which veſſel they were caſt away laſt fall, in their paſſage from the iſland of Antigua to the iſland of St. John, at which place the veſſel was owned. They left Antigua about the laſt of October, and met with continual gales of wind, which rendered the ſails almoſt uſeleſs, and made the hull of the veſſel a perfect wreck, till ſhe at length made three feet and two inches water every hour. All the bread was exhauſted by the 12th of November and the whole crew reduced to an allowance of ſix ounces of meat per man in 24 hours; this, with the continual fatigue of pumping, watching, &c. reduced the people almoſt to deſpair. On the 19th of November they made Cape-Sable, but the wind being a-head they could not make a harbour, and bore away for this place. The 21ſt of November being within ten leagues of Cape-Sambro, they met with a violent gale of wind to the northward, which obliged them to lay to, when they ſhipped a number of heavy ſeas, ſplit the remainder of the ſails ſo as to render them uſeleſs, except the jibb, and were left to the mercy of wind and current till the 23d, when the people, worn out and exhauſted came altogether to the Captain and requeſted to know what he intended to do. He endeavoured to encourage them, by informing them that he would make the firſt land he could and endeavour to find a harbour if poſſible; if not to ſave their lives by ſome means or other. On the 24th the gale continued with great violence, and the ſea made a conſtant breach over the veſſel, which leaked worſe than ever, ſo that they all concluded, unleſs they immediately fell in with ſome veſſel, or made the land, they muſt inevitably periſh. The 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, the wind almoſt conſtantly a-head, and the people one after another conſtantly growing ſick, it became almoſt impoſſible to keep the pumps, ſeemingly given up to diſpair, and reconciled to their fate. Fortunately on the 29th, at four P. M. they made the Iſle of Sable, bearing N. E. diſtance five leagues, and finding another gale of wind coming on, being fully convinced, ſhould it be any way violent, ſhe could not ſtand it, they determined to keep the land cloſe on board if poſſible, till the next morning, to ſave themſelves and the cargo; but at eight in the evening they found themſelves in ſhoal water, with a heavy ſea on ſhore, which determined Captain Chadwell to run the veſſel on ſhore. They accordingly run the veſſel on a ſandy beach, without doing her the leaſt injury: But, notwithſtanding, as the tide flowed ſhe filled with water from the very leaks ſhe had at ſea; and afterwards parted aſunder with her own weight, ſhe had been ſo torn to pieces with the continual gales of wind ſhe had ſuſtained.

"At the time the veſſel was run a ſhore, they had only one pound of meat left, and a few cocoa nuts The people were ſo weak after landing they were not able to forage for proviſions; and from the time they landed till the 22d of December were obliged to live upon kelp and the remains of ſome horſe carrion —One of them now laid himſelf down expecting death, was covered over with a piece of ſail, and left for ſome time by the reſt. who kept in ſearch of proviſion. Finding little ſucceſs, two were ſent to the man they had left, imagining he muſt be dead, and intended, if this was the caſe, to ſubſiſt upon him; but finding life yet in him, they brought him to their companions and ſoon after had the happineſs to catch three ſeals, which were a great relief to them, and ſo far refreſhed and ſtrengthened them as to enable them to hunt and kill a horſe on the 25th of December. The ſick man recovered gradually. All that they were able to ſave out of their cargo, was a few puncheons of rum, which, when they obtained any thing to eat was great relief to them.

"From the time they landed till the 25th of December, they had no place to ſhelter them from the weather, and were too feeble to traverſe the iſland to pick up lumber to build a houſe, but after getting the ſeals and the horſe, they found their ſtrength returning, and immediately began collecting materials from different parts of the iſland where they had been drifted up, and built a very comfortable houſe, which was not compleated till January 15. After which they next employed themſelves in collecting timber, plank, &c. for building a ſhallop to bring them off the iſland: A great part of which was brought from the diſtance of 19 miles, and with great labour—They collected bolts, nails, and iron of various kinds from old wrecks, the remains of which are to be ſeen in every part of the iſland.—To build the ſhallop, they had a common wood ax, on old hand ſaw, and a deck hand gimblet. with theſe implements they very ingeniouſly built a veſſel of 26 feet keel, 10 feet 4 inches beam, and 4 feet 2 inches hold, and rigged her ſchooner faſhion. They found old junk on the iſland, which they picked into oakum, and ſpun their own ropes to rig her with.

"The 14th of January, they fell in with Captain Gerriſh and his crew, who had alſo been caſt away ſome time before on the iſland. They joined crews for the purpoſe of hunting the horſes, which they caught by digging pits near the narroweſt parts of the iſland, covering them over with great care, and carrying away the dirt that came out of the pits, as the horſes are exceedingly ſhy: In theſe pits they would trap ſix or ſeven at a time, ſo that they were not afterwards in any want of proviſion, except ſomething of the bread kind. They found great plenty of cranberries, which were of great uſe to them They ſuppoſe there are three hundred horſes on the iſland, and they appeared fat and in fine order during the whole winter. Capt. Gerriſh's crew built them a houſe about 14 miles from Captain Chadwell's, and though they were both continually upon the look out, they never ſaw a ſail from the time they were caſt a ſhore till the latter end of April, when ſeveral American veſſels appeared off the iſland, one of which took off Capt. Gerriſh's crew. Capt. Chadwell went on board a veſſel commanded by Captain Joſeph Edes, belonging to Newbery Port, who very humanely ſupplied them with every thing he could ſpare. To this gentleman's kindneſs they were indebted for a ſupply of bread, tea, &c. which rendered their remaining ſtay on the iſland more comfortable; as their own ſhallop was ſo nearly completed, they declined leaving the iſland in any of theſe veſſels. They launched her the 15th of May, but a continual ſeries of bad weather put it out of their power to leave the iſland till the 12th of June. They brought off with them ſeveral puncheons of rum, ſaved from the wreck, and all arrived here in perfect health, after being upon that iſland from Nov. 30, to June 12.

"The number of veſſels that are continually wrecked on this iſland, makes it highly neceſſary ſome ſteps ſhou'd be taken by government to ſettle a family or two there. The expence could not be great, and there cannot be a doubt but the New-England ſtates would cheerfully join with the government here in bearing ſo uſeful and neceſſary an expence The underwriters would find their account in cheerfully contributing to an expence, by which they would be greatly benefited, and the lives of many valuable fellow creatures be preſerved."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

ON Thurſday the 31ſt ult. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the powder-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Roberts, in Lower Merion, ſuppoſed to contain about 60lbs of powder was blown up, occaſioned by one Richard Sills taking a chiſſel to empty the mortars, whereby he was driven upon the roof, and ſo much hurt that he lived but 12 hours after. All his cloths were burnt, and his fleſh was as black as a coal. It is remarkable, about 4 weeks ago a mill that ſtood on the ſame ſpot was blown up, with 150lbs of powder. Luckily there was no perſon near at that time.

Extract of a letter from New York, Auguſt 6.

"Yeſterday Congreſs reſolved to re-conſider what they had done the preceding day; in conſequence of which, in all probability Baltimore will not be the place for the New Congreſs to meet at To-day they will determine the matter, and it is the prevailing opinion that New-York will fill the important blank."

We hear Congreſs have re-conſidered their proceedings of Monday laſt, and reſolved, that the firſt meeting of the Congreſs, under the new conſtitution ſhould be at New York, inſtead of Baltimore. There being eight ſtates in favour of the reſolve, and five againſt it.

AUGUST 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county, to his friend in this city, dated Wilkſbarre, July 29.

"Colonel Pickering was releaſed by the banditti who took him priſoner—being continually harraſſed by parties who were after them, and receiving no ſupport from any quarter, was the cauſe of releaſing the Colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th inſtant, in as good a condition as could have been expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys priſoners: Two are gone to Eaſton gaol, and two are confined here—together with ſeveral ſuſpected perſons.

"When the proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen who had been out before; they ſet out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joſeph Dudley priſoner; he is wounded through the body, and in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abbet, is wounded: He fell, but the party did not get him. They fell in with them at the plain called Wyſacks, about 75 miles from hence up the river.

One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himſelf up to a Juſtice of the Peace of this county. Dudley is ſince dead of his wound."

While our *Brothers of the Type* in Kingſton are rejoicing at the *downfall of Law*, here are we *replevying*, *conteſting*, *ſuing*, and *non-ſuiting* each other—For what purpoſe?—Why to fill the pockets of *thoſe* who will ever after ſmile at the folly of their wealthy clients—verifying the old proverb, "*Thoſe that win will laugh.*"

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 12.

A liſt of veſſels loſt, driven on ſhore, and diſmaſted at Ocracock, North-Carolina, in the violent ſtorm on the night of the 23d of laſt Month.

LOST. Ship ——, Captain Ferguſon, Brig ——, Captain Thomas Cox, Sloop ——, Captain Smith, and Sloop ——, Captain Arthur Davis, of North-Carolina——Sloop Fanny, Captain Joſeph Gardner, Rhode-Iſland—Sloop ——, Captain ——, of Egg Harbour

ON SHORE. Sloop ——, Captain Smith, Sloop Nancy, Captain Stevens, Sloop ——, Captain Iſaac Gidney, and Sloop ——, Captain Smith, of New-York—Sloop ——, Captain Stevens, of Connecticut—Schooner ——, Captain Edward Simpſon, of Maſſachuſetts—Sloop ——, Captain Hockey, of Virginia—Sloop ——, Captain Warren, of Philadelphia—Schooner ——, Captain Everidge, and two Lighters, of North-Carolina—Schooner Polly, Captain Burns, of Baltimore, on ſhore and diſmaſted.

DISMASTED Schooner ——, Captain Joseph Hopkins, and Schooner —— Captain Carey, of North Carolina.

The preceding list was given to Captain Caleb Green (just arrived here from Surinam, in the Brig Friendship) in lat. 36. 40. N. long. 74. 30. W. by Captain Coffin, from North-Carolina, who rode out the aforementioned storm, and was then bound for Boston, and had on board four men, who were taken out of a wreck at sea, by a sloop from Virginia, and in two days after put on board his vessel—These men informed Captain Coffin, that the wreck belonged to Connecticut, and was commanded by Captain Buckley—that on the 23d Ult. they met with a heavy gale of wind, at S. S. W.—that when scudding under bare Poles, a sea struck them, and stove in the vessel's waist, and washed the Captain and a boy over board, who were lost—that she immediately filled with water, and her quarter-deck blew up, when they lashed themselves to the horse-piece, where they had been four days when they were relieved.——Captain Green supplied Captain Coffin with one cask of water and a cask of bread.

RICHMOND, August 21.

Mr. NICOLSON,

SIR,

As all news papers of America have published the accounts of the commotions in France, taken from the English Gazettes, representing the King aiming at despotism, and the Parliaments as protectors of the people oppressed. Give me leave to hand you a translation of a letter, I have just received from Paris, stating the fact in its true light; convinced then that it will give pleasure to the good American Patriots to publish it, by which they will find that the King, Friend, and Ally of the American people, is always the Friend and Father of his own people

I am your servant,

S. V.

"DEAR FRIEND,

PARIS, May 16, 1788.

"THINKING you must have preserved the same liking for politicks, I wish to give you an account of the causes that have brought on the commotions now agitating our country.

"France was indebted at the end of the year 1783 of 645 millions of French livres, arising partly from her expences in the last war, her revenues far from discharging the interests of that debt, and her ordinary expences, left a deficiency of 80 millions, by that disproportion of the receipt and the expenditures the said deficiency is encreased yearly, and amounted in the year 1787 to 115 millions; the English news-papers amplifyed it to 200 millions more, misled by some French erroneous calculations, at the time of M. de Callone's retreat, that Comptroller of Finances advised the King to call a meeting of Notables of the nation, for to lay before them the true situation of the finances, and the propereſt means to fill that dreadful deficiency, not by new and ruinous loans bearing interests, but by imposts as less onerous as possible, and producing a real revenue; this Assembly after mature deliberation, agreed the suppression of the twentieth* and to lay in compensation two taxes, one *Stamp Tax* modelled nearly upon that of England, and the other *Subvention Territorial* taxing indistinctly all lands of the Clergy, Nobility† and of the people; this last class engaged in few negociations, and passing few deeds, was little affected by the first tax, and were evidently alleviated by the second, because the repartition became equal, regular, and just; the parks, gardens, walkings, huntings, and castles, being taxed after estimation of their value, as if they were in state of cultivation, and as the produce of that tax was fixed at an amount of 80 millions yearly, the small properties should have been alleviated, instead of that, they support the greatest part of the tax of the twentieth; every Province should have been taxed in their proportion to compleat that amount of 80 millions, the Provinces should have taxed the parish or counties, and the repartition made by the inhabitants themselves for the part of the parish; the King had established in each Province an Assembly of Notables, called *Provinciales Assemblyes*, for to make the repartition of the tax and for the good interior administration, where without removing the pre-eminence of the Clergy and Nobility, the people nevertheless had enough representation and influence for to sustain their rights, these taxes bearing essentially upon the Clergy, Nobility, and wealthy people, ought to excite their discontent, but in this national Assembly (called at so critick an epocha, wherein every one, was desirous of exibiting their patriotic zeal) they could not oppose them openly, but in the expectation that the fall of the Minister of the finances, would bring on that of his projects, he was taxed of depredation, and in consequence disgraced.

"The Parliament having succeeded in this first attempt refused to register both these edicts of *stamp and territorial*, to their remonstrances, the King acceded to suppress them, by substituting the tax of the twentieth, of which the abuses and vices had been disclosed and acknowledged in the Assembly of Notables; the King's condescension in discharging his Minister and renouncing to his projects, which had been approved in the same Assembly; has emboldened the Parliaments of the Provinces distant of the Metropolis, to refuse registering the edict of the twentieth, by which means the King has been deprived of the resources adopted by the Notables, and of those agreed and substituted by the Parliaments of Paris.

"As all the Parliaments of the kingdom pretend to make one body only, and may oppose the King's will in discontinuing their functions which occasion discontentment, and clamours from the people; to restore the public tranquillity the King has thought proper of recalling the Parliaments to their primitive institutions of Judges, and prevent them to be acquainted with State Administration; but as he may be deceived, and that his wishes are only to govern by the laws, has in his late *Bed of Justice*, created a tribunal called *Cour Pleniere* for to register in Paris the edicts respecting the taxes, and general laws for the kingdom, after deliberation and representation, if necessary; this *Cour Pleniere* being composed of the most respectable character of the state, is to inspire the greatest confidence to the nation, for sustaining their rights and dignity; the *General States* (which are an Assembly where all the nation is represented) will take place in three years after the King's promise, and also in all occasion of great importance, must banish all apprehensions of tyranny; the Parliaments insist upon that Assembly of *General States* immediately and the King wishes to postpone it until the confusion of the finances, of Justice, and Administration, may be re-established.

"King's intentions are then diametrically opposite to those of a Sovereign who is aiming at despotism, since by the creation of *Cour Pleniere*, and *Provinciales Assembyes* the people participate at their taxation, and repartition of the tax, and to the administration of interior regulations, and by those means they acquire true knowledge of their rights and those of the Sovereign; this knowledge can but increase their affection for their country and form a public opinion, more invulnerable against the Sovereign power than all intermidiate bodies between the King and his subjects, such as the Clergy, Nobility and the Parliaments, the right of whom are distinct from those of the people.

"It is then not surprising that the Parliaments have opposed the King in laying these taxes, and in creating the *Cour Pleniere*, and *Provinciales Assemblyes*; but that in speaking in the name of the people oppress'd, and qualifying themselves, their protector and defender against their Sovereign, have succeeded in bringing a part of them on their side. this cannot only be accounted for, from their ignorance on all the objects of administration, and of those now in agitation: The other part of the nation more informed are desirous of these great changes, in expectation of being no longer slaves to old forms and customs, which for ever are opposed to the progress of good government, and are as many impediments to the prosperity of a kingdom such as France. May the present parliamentary oppositions (which ever may be their intention,) bring forth better order in the administration, to be an occasion to reform all abuses, and contribute to increase the liberty and happiness of the people."

J. D.

WE are confidently assured that the Executive have it in contemplation immediately to institute a summary enquiry into the conduct of those inspectors of Tobacco who unduly retain any public money in their hands, and particularly the six shillings additional duty per hogshead; and to remove them from office unless proper reasons are given to excuse the delinquency.

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* *A tax upon all real revenues.*

† *The Nobility is in two classes, Military's and Judges.*

A CAUTION.

YOUNG gentlemen will not be too frequent in their visitations to young ladies, for there is a new race of people lately sprung into existence, viz. MATCH MAKERS, who *foolishly* suppose, that if a gentleman visits a lady once, or twice a week, or, should he ride out with her, he is certainly committing courtship, and indeed these *meddlers* settle the business so far in their own minds, that they *impertinently* communicate their *fancied* knowledge to every one they meet Perhaps these persons have arrived at the age of thirty, and being possessed of a *money poiz*, and *little or no talents*, they are fearful that they shall pass through life without a *bosom friend*—The males are cautioned not to be too *particular* when in company, unless they intend forming a connection with the lady they *uniformly* address.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Kitty & Elice, Martin, Antigua.
Perseverance, Clark, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Nancy, Ventus, New York.
Virginia & New York Packet, Wilson, New York.
Sally, Woglom, New York.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Sally, Haney, St. Martins.
Betsey, Warren, North Carolina.
Betsey, Smith, North Carolina.
Nautilus, Cook, North Carolina.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Hope, Lewis, London.
Balfour, Pinkerton, Liverpool.
Schooner Spencer, J. Glynn, Philadelphia.
George & Betsey, Deagle, Baltimore.
Nancy, Shearer, Philadelphia.
Sloop Little Betsey, Minor, Philadelphia.
Eliza, Dashwood, Aux Cayes.
Petersburg Packet, Daggett, New York & Boston.
Sally, Daggett, Boston.
Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.
Sally, Robert, George-Town.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

EIDOPHUSIKON,

OF MOVEING PICTURES.

THE subscribers are requested to take notice, the exhibition proposed, will open at the old Theatre in this city in about eight days from this. The reason of its delay has been from the indisposition of the Artist and partly from the badness of the weather.

Those ladies and gentlemen who *have* and *chuse* to become subscribers, will have their tickets and bills of the performance, delivered at their respective houses, three days previous to the exhibition

N. B. The Theatre is already decorated, and fitted up, for the above occasion.

Richmond, August 21, 1788.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furnished with compleat sets of account books, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and sheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any sort or size. He has just come to hand a collection of books on various subjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any English books of the same size. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Six Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy sold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman.*

The peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not less than fixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and some other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin Despondency an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been universally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"These poems are chiefly in the comic strain. Some "are of the descriptive cast; particularly *Hallow-e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that still are practised in the country at that season. "Sometimes they are in the tragic strain, among "which class the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouse, on turning up her nest with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and those to a mountain daisy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In these we meet with a strain of "that delicate tenderness, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deshouliers so peculiarly interesting.

"His simple strain, artless and unadorned, seem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart. "They are always nervous, sometimes inelegant, often natural, simple and sublime; yet his verses are "sometimes struck off with a delicacy, and artless "simplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakespear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceased, formerly lived in York county,

The 10th day of October next.

Twelve slaves, consisting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the estate of the above deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A SYSTEM OF THE

LAW,

OF

MARINE INSURANCES,

WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON

Bottomry, Insurances on Lives, and on Insurances against Fire.

BY JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handsome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to subscribers will be TWO DOLLARS, bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book. The price to those who do not subscribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

☞ Supscriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia.——And by THOMAS BREND Bookbinder and Stationer, in Richmond, near the Market House, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

RICHMOND, July 30, 1788.

POETRY.

THE DYING PROSTITUTE.
An Elegy.

I.

WEEP o're the miseries of a wretched mind,
Who sacrific'd to man her health and fame;
Whose love of truth and trust were all repaid,
By want and woe, disease and endless shame.

II.

Cine not the poor lost wretch, who ev'ry ill,
That proud unfeeling man can heap, sustains;
Sure she enough is curst o'er whom his will,
Enflam'd by brutal passion, boundless reins.

III.

Spurn not my fainting body from your door,
Here let me rest my wary weeping head;
No greater mercy would my wants implore,
My sorrows soon shall lay me with the dead.

IV.

Who now behold but loath my faded face,
So wan and sallow, chang'd with sin and care,
Or who can any former beauty trace,
In eyes so sunk in famine and despair?

V.

That I was virtuous once and beauteous too,
And free from envious tongues my spotless fame;
These but torment, these but my tears renew,
These aggravate my present grief and shame.

VI.

Expell'd by all, enforc'd by pining want,
I've wept and wander'd many a mid-night hour;
Emplor'd a pittance lust would seldom grant,
Or sought a shelter from the driving show'r.

VII.

Oft as I rov'd while beat the wintry storm,
Unknowing what to seek or where to stray;
To gain relief entic'd each hideous form,
Each hidious form contemptuous turn'd away.

VIII

Where were my virgin honours, where my charms?
Oh! whither fled the pride I once maintain'd;
Or where the youths that woo'd me to their arms,
Or where the triumphs which my beauty gain'd?

IX.

Ah say insidious damon, monster, where,
What glory hast thou gain'd by my defeat;
Art thou more happy now than I'm less fair,
Or bloom the laurels o'er my winding sheet?

ANECDOTE.

Of Mrs. MARSHALL, a celebrated actress in the reign of CHARLES II.

MRS. MARSHALL was an actress famous for playing haughty parts in tragedy, particularly the part of Roxalana, by which name she generally went. She was said to be mistress of a very severe virtue, and was attacked by, but had withstood, the Earl of Oxford, in every form an artful gallant could put on. Grown mad with love, and her repulses, he formed a plot to get her by force, intending to seize her as she went from the house, after she had been acting her part; which being made known to her by some real friend, she obtained a party of the King's guard to protect her. When her chair appeared, the Nobleman began to make his assault, but was valiantly repulsed, and she was safely conducted home.

The adventure was the whole talk of the Court and town; the ladies applauded her resolution secrecy, not a little pleased to see their sex's resolute behaviour in Roxalana. Many parties were formed both for and against her. The fanatic's cried out, saying it was a shame they should bring up girls in the school of Venus, teaching them such airs and tricks to tempt mankind. The gentry liked the diversion, alledging, the greater the tempation, the greater the glory to resist.

However, in this affair, the King himself having the story represented to him in the blackest light, interposed; and with a freedom natural to one of the best tempered Princes, told the Earl, "he thought the vice (though perhaps he gave too much countenance to it by his own irregularity) bad enough, with the consent of the fair; but where force or violence was used, it was so heinous, he would not, though a Sovereign, indulge the thought of such an action, and much less permit it to be done by a subject." This reproof caused the Earl to answer with some reserve; he said he would think no more of her; but soon after he renewed his assault, telling her it was impossible to live without her, that her exalted virtue had inspired him with other sentiments, proposing to marry her in private. This bait Roxalana greedily swallowed, her vanity inclining her to believe the Earl sincere. In short, the Earl came, brought his coachman dressed like a Minister, married her, and took her down to one of his country seats, where, soon growing weary of her, he pulled off the mask, and, with scorn, bid her return to the stage. Upon this she threw herself at the Kings feet, who countenanced her so far, that he made the Earl allow her five hundred pounds a year; and as long as her son lived, would not suffer him to marry any other lady; but on the child's death, the concern for so ancient a family's becoming extinct (the Earl being the last of it) his Majesty through great intercession, was prevailed on to permit of the Earl's re-marriage.

AT NORFOLK,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE BRIG

JESSE,

JOHN FLECK, Master.

BURTHEN 260 hogsheads of tobacco, British built, and almost new, will take in tobacco at £6 sterling per ton, consigned to Messrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, or on liberty of consignment, at £7 sterling per ton. Freight forwarded to my care, will be particularly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, July 20, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty first day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceased. } Plaintiffs.

against

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of Frederick in the county of Frederick on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 15, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, the 22d day of June last, a negro man named CHARLES, who says he formerly belonged to David Ross, near Petersburg; but now to Mr. Hanson. His owner is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

HANOVER-TOWN, July 14, 1788.

STOLEN from Hanover-Town on Monday night the 7th inst. a black HORSE, 6 years old, upwards of 5 feet high, long tail and hanging main, trots, paces, and gallops, a star in his forehead, a white snip on the side of his nose, one of his hind feet white, was galled on the breast by drawing in a chair. Any person that will deliver him to me, or give such information so that I get him, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

JAMES OLIVER.

LOUISA, August 4, 1788.

I CONCEIVE it may be necessary to caution all persons from taking an assignment of my bond for fifty pounds given to HENRY GARRETT, of Louisa county, the same being discharged.

3p CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April last, two strays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and also a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 12 or 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraised to three pounds ten shillings. The gray is about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, shod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to six pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

Encouragement for a Smith.

THE *subscriber would be glad to have a Blacksmith's shop established at his plantation in Hanover county, about* 11 *miles from Richmond. He can furnish a smith with a dwelling house, garden, and shop, for a moderate rent, which he will take out in work. He thinks it an excellent situation for a Smith's shop, as there is none near the place.*

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

JULY 29, 1788.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 7, 1787.

I INTEND to England immediately, and desire all persons who are indebted to me by bond or open account, to settle with Mr. JOHN CARTER, who I have appointed my attorney, and his receipts shall be good against me.

3P BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

THE GOSPORT LOTS AND LANDS,

BELONGING to the State, and not particularly reserved for public use, will be exposed to sale on the premises on Monday the 15th of September next, for military certificates or other public securities of this state, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of the 8th of January 1788. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security. Some of the lots for sale are contiguous to the river, and are amongst the most valuable of that place. Few situations on the continent possess greater natural advantages for commerce than Gosport; and by being annexed to Portsmouth and enjoying the same harbour with Norfolk, it partakes of the advantages of established towns. These circumstances and the probable revival of trade under the regulations of the general government afford a fair expectation that property here will be of very growing value.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Com'r.

Virginia, August 8, 1788

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE on the back street lately occupied by the Attorney General, and joining Mr. JOHN BROWN's. It has a good garden, cellar, and all necessary out houses.

—*ALSO*—

A HOUSE near the Mason's Hall, both of which will be let upon reasonable terms by applying to

G. GALT.

Richmond, August 8, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouse. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleston, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr. Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover.

*** The owners are desired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS,
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code,
viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.